NEW YORK HERALD. MAMES GORDON BENNETZ,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE S. W. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTOR STR

TERMS, coth in advance.

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TOVER TISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway THE EGYPTIAN-BOWERY THEATRE, SOWETT-HUNCHBACK-NATW

BURTON'S THEATER, Clambers street. The Bulca Swan- Wandrhing Minuthel. The Specific, of the County Action.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-The Busy Body-Windwills.

AMBRICAN MUSEUM. - Afterneen - Weatmencock-Ronabon's Come. Breaks - Uncle Pow's Capty. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-ffE Broadway BUCELEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Brescway-Buce

RMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway - PANOREMA OF EUROPE.

New York, Thursday, March 1, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Canada, due at Halifax from Liverpool, had not been signalized at the former port at noon yesterday, the date of our last despatch. Later in the day the telegraph wires were broken. or otherwise disabled, cutting of all communication.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New Orieans yesterday with California advices to the 9th inst .- one week later-brought down on the Pa nific side by the Cortes. The forty-fourth ballst for United States Senator in the California Legislature resulted in ne choice. The miners were suffering still for want of water. Commercial affairs had improved. The Star of the West left San Juan for this port on the 23d inst. with half a million in treasure. She will arrive in a day or two, when we shall give the details of the news. In Central Americe the revolution was progressing, and Chamorro had obtained an important advantage over his op potent. The health of the Isthmus was good.

We have some additional intelligence from Hava va. by way of New Orleans. Senor Estramoes and Mr. Felix had been sentenced, the former to death by the garote, and the latter to ten years in the chain gang in Africa. These geatlemen, our readers will probably recollect, were implicated in the attempt to land arms and munitions of war at Bara coa, some months ago, from vessels which sailed from this port. Mr. Felix was, we believe a resident of Brooklyn previous to embarking in the enterprise which has resulted so disastrously. Everything wore a gloomy aspect at Havana, and the banishment and disarming of creoles continued. There were three British ships of war in port on the 25th. Garcia Monroe and Conde de Carrigo had been appointed respectively to the Military and Civil Governorship of Havana. The blockade recently placed upon Ha vana by the Captain General is not against mer chart vessels, but relates only to armed ships.

We refer our readers to the eminently suggestive despatch of our correspondent at Harrisburg, published under the telegraphic head. Our Washington despate es also contain several, interesting items—one stating that an attempt will shortly be made in Congress to pass a resolution suspending the neutrality laws.
In the United States Senate yesterday the bill

providing for the more efficient discipline of the navy, by the introduction of a system of rewar is for good conduct and punishments for offences, was passed. The motion to reconsider the vote whereby the report of the conference committee on the bil relative to swamp lands was adopted, was rejected -24 to 21; so the locaters and purchasers of awa up and overflowed lands receive the relief sought for. The Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation was taken up, the clause relative to the Collins steamers again discussed, and the bill finally passed -26 to 22. The Colline steamers will continue to carry the mails till April, 1860, at \$33,000 the round trip, Cougress rehrquishing the right to terminate the contract at six months' notice. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported by the Finamee Committee as received from the House, including the modified tariff, and Mr. Hunter urged of Maryland, objected to such a summary disposi tion of this important matter, and the bill was made the special order for to-day. It is believed the Senate will adopt the proposal to remit the duties on railroad iron imported from June, 1853, to July, 1856, and admitting dyestuffs, wool, &c., free of duty. Gen. Cass announced that he should call up the resolution respecting religious freedom abroad to-day. The Sanate went into executive session and unanimously confirmed the appointment of Gen. Scott to the Lieutenat Generalship.

In the House a number of unimportant bills were

passed. The Senate bill granting one hundred and

sixty acres of land to persons who have served in the ware since 1790, and to the widows and ornhans of deceased soldiers, was passed-135 to 39. This shrows into the market about two hundred million acres of land at one dash, opening a rare chance to speculators. As a large number of persons are interested in this measure, we refer to a synopsis of its provisions under the proper head. The remainder of the session was devoted to speeches upon Kansas, Nebraska, slavery and Know Nothingism. In the New York Senate yesterday the Panama Railroad bill was again discussed. It provides for increasing the capital stock of the company two on dollars. The chances of its success are gaite problematical ; but its friends are resolved to get the bill through before acting on any nominamone. The bill to allow resident aliens to hold real estate was passed. In the Assembly the committee on the petition asking the State to secure the swords of the late gallant General Worth, reported bill favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, and it passed unanimously. The bill relative to the First division of the State militia was discussed and passed, but four voting in the negative. Among other things it takes the commutation fees from the sole control of the commissioned officers, and on this arcount the bill has been strongly opposed by Ger. Sandford and others. Gov. Cark finds great difficulty in making his appointmen's. The temperance men hold him strictly to his pledge to appoint none but teeto'allers to office, while the whige as strongly insist upon his discriminating in favor of members of their party. How he wilexto mte himself from the predicament is hard to conjecture. Meantime, the office seekers are shivering in the ante-rooms of the Capitol, has in hand. The nomination of Dr. Thempson as Health Officer will hangs fire, although the Governor has been threatened with terrible consequences if he does not sand

m his name. The Connecticut Whig State Convention met a Kartford yesterday, and re nominated the ticket of test year for State officers by acclamation. Among the resolutions adopted was one endorsing the prinetples of the Know Nothings.

Cetton sold yesterday to the extent of about 1 000 bales, chiefly for home consumption. The market closed at steady rates. Flour and grain were with out material change. Dealers appeared disposed to wait for later foreign news. Purk was rather eas er for old mess, with a fair smoons of sales. Heavy asked that Congress should make a law to pre- speech reported? Fiddle-de-dee.

tales of Kentucky tob oco have been made recently at very full prices, maying a light stock in market.
The prohibitery fiquor bull of the Delaware
Legislature became a law yesterday. It goes into
effect on the lat of June. The Canadian Assembly has aftermed the principle of prohibition by a vote

of forty-five to twenty five.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of En'gration beld yesterday, a long and interesting commuprostien was received from Dr. Vache, Health Officer, on the proposed removal of the Quarantine in which he presents some very forcible objections to that measure. The subject is an important owe and the document, which will be found elsewhere, will repay perusal. Mr. Gustav Sonwab took his Commissioner, (in place of S. Witthaus, resigned,) by virtue of his election to the office of Preddent of the German Society.

Dr. A. Grandison Hull delivered a Secture last evening, in the Chapel of the University, Washington square, taking for his subject the "Forces of Nature, and their adaptation to the cure of disease.' The attendance was small but select, and the Doctor advanced the theory of electrical medicine, asserting that that agent (electricity) has proved, in his hands, a meens of forming an unerring disguesis of disease, and afterwards afforded a curative power which could be used on a certain fixed basis by physicians, if they understood its action.

The examination in the case of William Post Sackett, late receiving teller of the Market Bank, charged with being a defaulter to that institution to the amount of \$25,000, was concluded yesterday, before Justice Councily, at the Lower Police Court The counsel on both sides, after reviewing the evidence and descanting upon it at some length, submitted the case to the decision of the magistrate who will, it is presumed, render a decision in a few

We publish to-day a tabular statement, giving the number of commitments to the City Prison during the year 1854, also a classification of the prisoners as natives or foreigners, their habits, in tellectual capacity, and other interesting statistical information. This table has been prepared for the information and guidance of the Legislative select committees on the prohibitory liquor bill. There were received during the year 39 691 prisoners: and of this number 5,320 only were of temperate babits, while the balance-25,370-were victims of the most debasing of all propensities, and 9,481 of these miserable beings were women. Of the total number 6,966 were natives, and 23,725 were foreigners. Here is food for reflection.

A report of the proceedings yesterday before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Councilmen, relative to various resolutions and petitions urging a reduction of fares on the city railroads, is given in another column.

All the courts adjourned yesterday in respect to the memory of Henry P. Edwards, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, who die! at his residence in this city on Tuesday evening, after an illness of several weeks. Reports of the eulogies delivered before the various tribunals are given elsewhere.

The fugitive slave Burns has been bought by citizens of Boston, and is now on his way eastward, where he will be quite a lion-an African lion.

The Alteration in the Taria.

It is wonderful to see how meek and quiet the old protection organs are under the proposed infliction of a new tariff. After they bave been clamoring might and main for an increase in the duties as the only cure for the evils under which the country is suffering, all of a sudden and almost without notice the House of Representatives passes a bill to cut down those duties yet twenty per cent; and actually there is hardly so much as a groan heard from the bewildered protectionists. Let us hope that this is a symptom of returning common sense, and that the unfortunate persons who have been so long crazed on this subject will now become useful and intelligent members of society. All, however, cannot be classed in this improving category. The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer is very affecting in describing the ills which he foresees must grow out of this diminution of the customs duties. According to this authority, the reduction will cause a great in crease of imports, which will lead to a financial reaction, which must "cripple the country's energy, and prostrate private business."

Now this is a fair sample of the sort of logic these protectionists have been hashing up for the last twenty years. The argument-if it can be dignified by such a title-is that low duties produce large imports, while high or protective duties tend to decrease them. It is lite clear to any man not blinded by the protective mania that the consumption of foreign goods will be in every country in exact proportion to the demand for them; that the people will buy them if they want them and can afford it, no matter how high the duty may be, and that if they do not want them or cannot afford them, they would not import even though there should be no duty at all. For instance, under the compromise act of 1832, high duties were enacted; yet in five years under the working of that act, the imports rose from about one hundred millions to one hundred and eighty per annum. The reason was very obvious. During the same period the banks expanded in their loans and discounts from two to five hundred millions; thus affording every man the means to buy. After 1837, the duties under the act of 1832 were reduced; did the imports increase? Instead of increasing, they fell off from \$140,000,000 to \$64,000,000: because during the same period the bank accommodations fell from \$500,000,000 to \$250,000 000, round numbers. Again in 1842, the protectionists got the upper hand and the duties were increased; wherefrom, according to the Courier's argument, the imports should have fallen But they increased again from \$64,000 000 to \$140,000,000; the banks having begun to expand, and the loans and discounts having increased nearly a hundred millions. Under the present tariff, which, whatever the protectionists may say, is a protective tariff to all intents and purposes, the imports have increased one hundred and fifty per cent in eight years; simply because the banks have expanded one hundred per cent in the same period, thus doubling every man's means to buy foreign goods and

There are some men who will never be convinced; and it may be that some protectionists will never admit that you cannot by law settle what a man shall buy for his house, his belly or his back, or from whom he shall buy it. The world, however, cannot wait for them; it must go on, and the twenty six millions of enlightened human beings who compose the American people cannot be bamboozled any longer into egislating, at the selfish dictates of this or that class, on the insure method called protection Craoled in meanness and avarice, that theory has grown by fairchood, and has owed its success to the knavery of some, to the ignorance of others. The first men who demanded a protective tariff in this country were the manufacturers who had begun to manufacture during the war with Great Britain, and who foresaw that prace must destroy their vecation. They vent the peace dest.oying their factories-or in other words to subject the people at large to the burthes, of a perpetual war. The idea was caught up by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay and others who sow ht to make political capital out of it, and to marshal the people into political parties on t'ae issue. Then New England began to for and cotton mills; Rhode Island set up woollen factories; Pennsylvania mined and wrought iron. All ran to Congress, and representing themselves as beggars, implored alms in the guise of protection. History proves that it is only on rare occasions that communities of men have sufficient independence or loftiness of character to refrain from mendicancy when anything is to be made by it. The manufacturing interests of the United States made a business of begging. The more they got the more they wanted. When John C. Calhoun discerned the fallacy disguised under the word protection and denounced it, Webster and Massachusetts begged more sturdily than ever. Their rapacity grew with their success. With maw gorged by the public plunder, the industrials would return home to fatten and whine at the want of protection. They said they were starving when they were in reality fattening on the plunder of their fellow citizens. Day after day they told us dolefal tales of closed factories, and broken mills; and the ink with which the impudent fallacy was written, the paper on which it was printed, the tools with which the types were fashioned, and the press on which the sheets were thrown off, were all bought and paid for out of the taxes imposed upon the public for the benefit of the complainants. A more astonishing example of brazen faced impertinence has never been witnessed than the spectacle of these manufacturers and their party friends crying and lamenting over the wrong that was done them, when in reality they had been screwing money on false pre-

tences out of the nation for nearly forty years. Their day is ended, however, and unless Providence is unusually hard, we shall hear no more of them than we do of other lunatics. The tariff may be altered and reduced or increased according as the public wants require it. But these changes will not be based on the protective principle. Nor will any who have a regard for their reputation as men of sense, hazard future speculations on the effect of the tariff on imports. The figures are before the public, and no one can henceforth pretend ignorance of the fact that it has happened in this country that alterations in the tariff have been followed by the very opposite result to that expected by the protectionists. As well might we argue that a high tariff encourages, as that it tends to discourage foreign imports.

HON. MR. RUFFIN, THE HERALD AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS .- Mr. Ruffin, of N. C., in Congress the other day, complimented "Mr. Ben nett and his HERALD" as having "done more to further the progress of the Know Nothings than any other man." We are obliged to Mr. Ruffin, but beg leave to demur. There are other persons, occupying the highest official positions, who have done a vast deal more to advance this wonderful Know Nothing reaction than "Mr. Bennett and his HERALD." In this respect the President of the United States is entitled to the first premium, Judge Douglas to the second, Gen. Cass to the third, and various other leading democrats to "honorable mention." Mr. Pierce was elected by the Union sentiment of the country, for, notwithstanding the great military popularity of General Scott, and his blarney to the Irish and Germans, the Union sentiment was against him as Seward's chosen man. But Mr. Pierce betrayed the people-and his appointment of Southern and Northern disupionists to the highest offices, and of incompetent foreigners to diplomatic missions abroad, hurried up this American reaction. It commenced with the revolt of the New York hard shells; but had Messrs. Cass and Douglas at that time co-operated with Bronson and Dickinson, they might have saved themselves, the democracy, and perhaps even the administration. But they stuck to the spoils and the spoilsmen; and to recover their lost ground, they ventured upon the desperate experiment of the Nebraska bill. Iuto this revival of the slavery agitation they plunged over head and cars. Disorganization and chaos followed, the administration was crushed between the upper and the nether millstone of the Northern anti-slavery sentiment and the indignant American sentiment of the whole country. The blunders and the follies of Pierce, the weakness of Cass, the reckless expedient of Douglas, and the blindness of the Kitchen Cabinet and the organs of the spoils democracy, have, more than all other causes combined, operated to "stir up the fountains of the great deep" of the American sentiment of the whole Union in this mysterious and tremendous Know Nothing reaction, which even now fereshadows the most decisive and overwhelming revolution in all our political history since the revolution of '76. Mr. Ruffin will oblige us in making the necessary correction. The particular thunder which he gives to us belongs to the administration and to Messrs. Cass and Douglas. Mr. Pierce, especially, has done "more than any other man to further the progress of the Know Nothings," and not Mr. Bennett. Mr. Pierce "put the ball in motion;" we have only aided in keeping it rolling, Mr. Ruffin,

Soule Coming .- At last we are informed that Soulé had started to leave Spain, and, via Liverpool, to return home. Let the filibusteros here prepare to give him a fitting reception. He was faithful to his programme, but the administration, Nebraska, and the late elections prostrated him. Sickles and Sanders are here, the Cuban junta is here, Soulé may be here in the next steamer; so let everything be prepared to receive him in style. A great gathering of the filibusters may result in the most important disclosures. Soulé can tell a great deal, if he will; and he is bursting with indignation against the treachery of Pierce and Marcy. He is full of useful knowledge from Ostend, Calais and Madrid, and he is coming.

GEN. HOUSTON'S MISTAKE.—At the Academy of Music, the other evening, Gen. Houston was guilty of a great blunder. He did not wish his speech reported, and so the accommodations provided the press for that purpose were taken away. This was puerile and ridiculous. It was an affectation of modesty as unfit for Houston as the dress of a Broadway dandy. Why should be imitate the folly of Henry A Wise? Has be but one speech on Texas? And if he chooses to give it to the public, whose property is it but theirs? Gen. Houston spoke to four thousand; we have repeated his speech to perhepe five hundred thousand. Didn't want his

DEATH OF HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS .- The fell destroyer, death, is busy in all ranks at every season, but amongst the judiciary and the leading members of the bar he has of late drawn from their scenes of usefulness many whose voids have not since been adequately filled. Of those who have passed away within the last few years from sudden casualities, from disease or ripe cld age, we need not again speak; the more recent decease of Judge Edwards now fills the hearts of the whole legal profession with sorrow and with awe. Sorrow for one whose urbanity and undisturbed equanimity gained for him the respect of all whose business called them within his presence; and awe to think that one so young, so full of health and vigor of mind and body should be thus prematurely taken from the scene of his earthly labors.

All the courts, federal and State, of this city. adjourned yesterday, after brief eulogiams on his memory, and a general meeting of the bench and the bar is called for this day, at one o'clock. We learn from the few remarks made yesterday, that Henry P. Edwards died at his residence in Fourth street, in this city, on Tuesday evening, of typhoid fever; that he was the son of Governor Edwards, of Connecticut, and nephew of Hon. Ogden Edwards, formerly Circuit Judge of this State. He came to New York more than twenty years ago, studied law, rose rapidly in the profession, and possessed legal and urbane qualities, quickness of perception and correctness of action-'rare in their separate excellence, but wonderful in their combination." He was about eight years since elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, at the first election for judges under the constitution of 1847. He sat during the past year in the Court of Appeals, and his term of office as Judge of the Supreme Court would have terminated on the 1st of January next; yet there is no doubt, as one of his associates has said, had he lived, his reelection would have been altogether unopposed.

Of the merits of Judge Edwards, as a clear, ogical exponent of the law, a calm, faithful, fearless, yet temperate and merciful dispenser of justice in the highest criminal court of this State, his brethren have spoken more authentically than we can; but from our observation of his judicial career we can endorse all that has been said of him.

Judge Edwards was only forty-six years of age. He was, therefore, in the full vigor of life, and was remarkable for his manly beauty and dignity of deportment. He was not mar-

ed.
The grave has not yet closed over the ashes of the lamented dead, yet rumor has been busy in the halls in naming his successor.

HUMAN NATURE THIRTY CENTURIES AGO AND Now .- A little seven-by-nine country paper, published somewhere in the interior of Alabama, recommends earnestly the New York HERALD as one of the best and ablest newspapers of the North; but adds, that while it entertains the highest opinion of that journal, it has a great dislike of Bennett, the editor. The conductor of another paper out in the Northwest expresses a similar opinion of the HERALD; but amusingly enough also confesses to a strong prejudice against Bennett, its editor, without ever havng seen that personage, or without, in fact, knowing anything about him.

Human nature is the same in all ages. A apse of thirty centuries cannot, it seems, change the characteristics of the human family. Athens, in the time of Socrates and Aristides, was precisely what New York is in this age of dirty streets and bad government. The simple and upright character of Socrates rendered him an object of envy and dislike to the evil disposed, and the wit, sarcasm and ridicule lavished by him on the sophists of his age led to his arrest and suicide by poison. "I wish Aristides to be banished at once," said an Athenian loafer to a fellow-citizen, who, without his being aware of the fact, happened to be Aristides himself. "Why do you express such a wish?" inquired the latter. "Because," replied the loafer, "I am tired of hearing every one call him 'the Just.' He deserves to be banished from Athens for setting himself up as superior to the rest of mankind."

tries. The individual who, by his talent. industry and rectitude of conduct, raises himself above others who are deficient in those qualities, is sure to be made a target for all the spleen, malignity and calumny that his rivals can pour out upon him. Such was the philosophy of the conduct of the cotemporaries of Aristides and Socrates; such is the philosophy of the enmity of ours.

THE VIRGINIA OPPOSITION CANDIDATE.-Why not bring him out? Why not nominate William C. Rives, one of the very first and most experienced statesmen in the country? It is a pity that Mr. Wise should any longer continue to beat the empty air. Confront him with Rives, and leave the rest to the people. Give him semething to fight.

Marine Affairs. LAUNCH OF A LARGE STRANSHIP .- Mr. Jeremiah Simon-

son will launch at half-past nine o'clock, next Saturday morning, from his yard at the foot of Nineteenth stree East river, the steamship Ariel, of 2,300 tone burthen, for Commodore C. Vanderbilt. She has been fully com pleted on the stocks, and has her engines and boilers already on board, so that she could be got ready for sea at a few hours' notice. The machinery was constructed at the Al'aire Works. DISASTERS ON THE ORIO AND M SSISSIPPI RIVERS -A letter

from the agent of the New York Board of Underwriters to Ellwood Walters, Esq., Secretary of the Board, dated Cincinnati, Feb. 26, says :- The river is full of drift ice. Cincinnati, Feb. 26, says.—The river is full of drift ice, and the water is very low, which makes navigation very dargerous. During the past week some eight or ten hoats have been sunk, among them the steamers Jas. Rott, Dresden, Northener, Norma, and Grand Turk, on the Mississippi river, and the Latiob, Helen Mar, Winfield and Cincinnatus. The Cincinnatus sunk near the landing here, and had a cargo on board insured in Boston (it being consigned there) for \$88,000. The loss will be at least thirty per cent. The Helen Mar's cargo is mostly for and insured in Baltimore.

Personal Intelligence.

At the Irving House- Hon. Jacob Broom, Penn.; Col. B. F. Loud, Roston; Dr. Heppin, Phila; Jac. Y. Reshton, de, H. Lathrep, Savannsh, Ga.; Col. C. L. Thompson, Clevsland, Ohio, Judge T. J. Smith, N. Y.; Rev. H. F. Parker, M.; N. C. Munson, Wilminsten, J. R. A. Fompkin, Gallatin, Tonn.; Rev. R. P. Saunders, Pa.; Col. J. Badger, New Urleans; Major Hamilton, do.

At the St. Nicholas-George W. Stettes, Beston; E. P. Ross, Achure; James Berlan, Phila; Hon. B. Anthony, Cincinnati; Capt. Shields. Washington; A. Lambard, Boston; W. P. Dalrymple, Baltimore; A. R. P. Cooper, Beston; Hon. A. P. Seymour, Toronto.

Hen. A. P. Seymour, Icronto.

DBPARTURES.

For Liverpool, in the steamship Axia, from Boston—Mrs E Woodworth, Mrs Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs H Stowell, Mrs J R W Donald, Mrs Edw S Rand, Mrs P Parker, Mrs Brown, Master E Woodworth, Measrs E Woodworth, G Potter, Thos Scott, H Johnston, M Callahan, Hersey Stowell, Jr. J R M Donald, E J Crocket, Edw S Band, A A Rand, Chas A Rand, Peter Parker, Wm H Badger, and A Rand, Chas A Rand, Peter Parker, Wm H Badger, and Parkey, Poston; J Sylvester, Danvers, Jas Freeman, New Bedferd, J L D Welfe, Portland; Wm Lindsay, Maine; Thos Pendergast, Baltimore; and others.

Cendergast, Baitimore; and others.

For Charleston, in steamship Nashville—Rev G T Bedell and Indy J Adams, Miss S Adams, Miss B B Miss B Adams, Miss Balley, N W Sally D L Gennett, Miss McDonald, Mrs Futnam, Miss Rice, J C Boyle, P McCall, L Andrews and son, Miss Andrews, Mrs Dabery Miss Dalney, W R Baboock, H Benner, Mitchell, Isady and five children, B D Metcall, Iady and hild, C B Peet, Wm Howell, Mrs R W Trundy, Mrs Thomas not three children, J Buckley, J Suss, S Chapel, W Bennetl, Gaussid Janss, & Coebrane, M Leund, O Recks, Wm Ball, Miss Thompson, Wm Dielsen, Charles Miller, Thee, E. Courtes, C Martin, J C Simmon, D Lee, and I7 in the riverse.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION AT HARRISBURG Interesting from Washington.

Affairs at the State Capital. ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FURTHER ADVICES FROM CUBA.

POLITICAL AND TEMPERANCE NEWS. die., die., die. Non-Arrival of the Canada

HALIFAX, Feb. 28-poon The steamship Canada, now due from Liverpool, with one week's later advices, has not yet been signalled. The weather is exceedingly cold. Wind northwest.

Bosron, Feb 23-10 P. M. We have no tidings from Halifax this evening, the New Brunswick line having been broken at a late hour this afternoon. We are, therefore, without later news relative to the steamer Canada, wgich is now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, and is fully due at Halifax.

PORTLAND, Feb. 28-9 P. M. The line between this city and Halifax is at present interrupted; we have, therefore, no tidings of the

Stirring News from Harrisburg. GEORGE LAW'S LETTER BECEIVED - EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT-INTENSE EXCITEMENT, AND MORE EX-

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 28, 1855. The defeat of Simon Cameron and all the old fogy candidates for Senator is a great practical triumph for Young America. His nomination was a mistake, and low Nothings will profit from the result. Our State election next fall will be a furious contest between them and the rotten spoils democracy. But a new topic of excitement among the American party has just come to light. Day before yesterday a letter was received from George Law some two columns long, in answer to the legislative letter on the Presidential question, to which I have heretofore referred. This reply is addressed to Henry K. Strong, Speaker of the House, and many other members of the new party in both houses. They have had a reading of it in caucus, and a curious and tremendous excitement was the result; but what for, and of what description. I cannot exactly tell.

I understand that Mr. Law goes pell-mell into the corruptions of the two old parties, and briefly, bluntly, and pungently gives his views upon national affairs, covering a broad, conspicuous, strong and comprehensive platform upon a Know Nothing basis. A prodigious political sensation will follow the promulgation of this letter, a copy of which I hope to be able to obtain to send you by mail to-day. It will prove to you that Mr. Law has other articles in his magazine besides old muskets.

Interesting from Washington. THE COLLINS STEAMERS-THE MODIFIED TARIFF-THE NEUTRALITY LAWS-THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

There is great rejoicing over the Senate vote sustain

Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the

Senate, desires to report the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill precisely as it passed the House, but there is no doubt Mr. Edgerton's railroad iron, wool and dye-stuffs proposition, will be engrafted on it by the Senate. Mesers. Douglas, Toembs, Mallory, Chase, and a number of leading Senators, will advecate this amendment, al sections of the country being united in its favor. It is said that a resolution will be introduced to-mor

row or the day after, suspending our neutrality laws.

The Pacific Railroad bill is to be tacked to the lows land bill, and its friends are sanguine of its passing the House in this shape.

MB. BENTON'S LOSS BY THE PIRE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1855.

Mr. Benton lost, by the fire at his house yesterday, the Years in the Senate, together with other important docu ments, manuscripts, books, &c.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1855. The United States Agricultural Society commenced its third annual session to-day, at the Smithsonian Institute. Twenty-six States are represented. Among the delegates presentare Messrs. Childs, Fay, Proctor, Upham, Walters, Newhall, Baker, Poore, Wilder, King, Morton, Walley, Edmonds, Brown, Mixer and Dickinson, of Massachusetts. Colonel Wilder's address, on taking the chair, was warmly applauded. Committees were

appointed, and the Society adjourned till to morrow.

This evening George Washington Parke Custis lectured on the agricultural character of his father, by adoption, George Washington. The session has opened under favorable auspices, and, from the agricultural talent assembled (seldom equalled), the proceedings will be marked by the greatest interest. A proposition will probably be made in the Senate to-

morrow to establish an ocean mail, as a substitute for that which ceased by the withdrawal of the Cunard Douglats C. Cooper, who was appointed to the super-

intendency of Indian affairs, refuses to accept, and re-tains his old agency, and has been withdrawn as nominee for the former office.

Mr. Bolton, of Indiana, has been confirmed as consul to Geneva.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A. B. Magruder, of Virginia, and Dwight H Olmstead, of New York, were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors of the United States Supreme Court, to-day.

No. 79. The United States Ex relatione of Beverly Tucker vs. A. G. Feaman. Argument concluded by Reverly Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

No. 80. Jack Dr. Griffin and wife, plaintiffs in error, vs. James Y Reynolds. Argued by Reverdy Johnson for plaintiffs, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Laurence for defendant.

Latest from the State Capital. THE EWORD OF GEN. WORTH-THE CANAL AUDITOR-SHIF- NEWS FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS-THE MILITIA LAWS AND THE FIRST DIVISION, ETC.

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1855

The Legislature is about accomplishing a meritorious act, and one which no individual will object to. The family of the late lamented General Worth have consented to place for public inspection in the State library. all the swords which have been voted him by Congress by State Legislatures, by corporate cities and a community of individuals. Their value at the time of their respec tive presentations are to be ascertained, and the annual interest of such sum is to be paid by the State to the widow or other members of the family who survive that illustrious native son of New York. distingushed relies in the public library, to which every body has daily access, a noble deed will be done by the Legislature, which will redound more to their honor than the passage of a dozen prohibitory laws.

The question of electing a Caual Auditor by the people

s put at rest for the present session. This morning, a majority of the committee having that matter under consideration submitted a report against the measure. The minority, through Mr. Odell, presented their views in writing, which that gentleman read in his place. After being read, several members, perceiving some strong arguments in favor of changing the mote of electing that officer, desired that the whole matter be deferred and laid on the table, in order that the report from the minority might be printed, and laid before the House Mr. Buatchford being opposed to postponement, though he did not urge it in a speech, it was decided to agree with the majority report, which killed the proposition for the session. There was no opposition towards Mr. Echconmaker, the present able Auditor, but it was argued that the people directly, and not through the Canal Ecard, should be permitted to make their own selection of such an important officer.

Nothing of importance came out of the Senate executive resion this morning. That body were sitting with closed doors less than half an hour, and all confirmations were of notaries in various parts of the State. Why cannot these unimportant officers be appointed by local authorities? They appear too frivolous in their character, and their duties too trivial to require the supervision of the Governor and the Senate. The reason why the names of certain gentlemen were withdrawn by the Governor, as Commissioners of Emigration, was because they deed dedly refuse to serve. One of the gentlemen, having devoted four years to the service, thinks he has contributed his full share of time gratuitously to the immigration business.

There is an inevitable dissolution of the whig and temperance party. It is caused by the pressure upon Gov. Clark for harbor masters. As was said early in the session, he has placed himself in a position which must injure him, let him pursue whatever course he may in regard to his appointments. The temperance men are daily insisting, stronger and stronger, upon his fulfilment of the eleges mode to them. The whigs majority of the committee baving that matter under ensideration submitted a report against the measure.

first division. It will be recollected that the bill was on its final passage some ten days since, and during its reacing it was suspended, upon the motion of Mr. Coleman, who had received a telegraphic despatch from General Sandford, or General Hall, that the bill must be defeated. So it has lain until to day, when it was again taken up. Major Gocks addressed the House, and revived the objections which the general officers had against it. Mr. Coleman opposed it, and fortified himself by reading a letter from General Hall and from an article in the Courier and Enquirer. He was fally and completely answered by Capt. Waterbury, Col. May, and Major Gates, all practical military officers. The former gentleman said this was an issue between the rank and file, who perform their duty in the ranks with mankets, and the mounted officers wearing gilded spauletts and colored plumes. The main features of the opposition are—first, that the bill defines the duty of the general officers, and also deprives them of the control of the commutation moneys. No other major general in the State has any control over those funds, except the officer in command of the first division. The question was finally taken, when only four votes could be mustered against the bill—Messrs. Blatchford, Jimmerson, and seagnest, of New York, and F. W. Palmer, of Chautangue.

The bill has gone to the Senate. There has yet been compression upon it. It is referred to the Military Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hutchinaen, Walker and Robertson. There can be no doubt of the final passage of the bill. Will the major general and his four brigadiers thereupon fling up their commissions?

Later from California.

ABRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW OR-LEANS-NO UNITED STATES SENATOR-PROSPECTS OF THE MINERS, ETC., ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 1855

The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates from California to the-9th inst.

which sailed from San Francisco on the afternoon of the 9th inst., bringing about half a million of specie on freight, most of which was transhipped to the steamer York on Friday, the 25d inst.

Cortez brought one hundred and seventy passen gers, thirty two of whom arrived here in the Daniel

The Legislature of California had made another attempt to elect a United States Senator, being the fortyfourth ballot for that purpose. This ballot, like its pre decessors, resulted in ro choice.

A meeting of native Californians was held at San Francisco on the 7th inst., to consider the expediency and to take all necessary measures for a wholesale migration. State, which seem to be generally considered oppressivemining interest continues to suffer greatly for want of water, the recent rains having furnished but a very limited supply. In the interior, the miners are anxiously awaiting the arrival of weather adapted to

their labors.

The Kerr river mines had afforded an extensive yield of gold, and thousands were flocking thither, the prospects in their own diggings being rendered extremely meagre in consequence of the drought.

In the market, a better feeling was exhibited for some

classes of merchandise, especially in provisions. For the inferior grades the demand was light, and no cash The ship Winged Arrow, from Boston, arrived at San.

The Isthmus is reported as being healthy. The revolution in Central America is progressing, and Chomorro had achieved an important advantage over Governor Oristillo.

The Cortez brought \$285,000 in gold on consignment to Page, Bacon & Co., of St. Louis, from their house in San Francisco.

Additional from Havana THE FATE OF FELIX AND ESTRAMPES - DISARMING-OF CREOLES, ETC.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1855. A letter from Havana by the Crescent City says that arms had been taken away from a number of creoles, and that the parties were to be sent to the United State

by the Crescent City.

Senor Estrampes had been sentenced to death by the garote, and Mr. Felix to ten years in the chain gang in

Garcia Monroe had been appointed Military Governor. and the Conde de Carrigo Civil Governor of Havana. The British vessels of war Medes, Buzzard and Hussar

Everything were a gloomy aspect in Havana. ARRIVAL OF THE ISABELLA AT CHARLESTON-NEWS FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28, 1858.

The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port, with Havana and Key West dates to the 25th inst. Her advices are mainly confirmatory of those received by the

Crescent City at New Orleans The blockade of Havana is not against merchant ves-

els; it relates only to armed vessels.

Eeveral Creoles have been banished to Spain. Carnival balls are thinly attended and opera performances have ceased. Weather cold and trade dull. Markets generally unchanged. The frigate San Jacinto had arrived at Key West, all

well. She was to sail on the 26th for Havans. The marine news is uninteresting.

Later From Rio Janeiro

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28, 1855.

The bark Spirit of the Seas has arrived at New Orksans with dates from Rio Janeiro to December 28.

The sloop-of-war Savannah and Independence were in . The John Adams sailed for San Francisco on the 24th. Coffee was scarce and in great demand. The ship Ma-

rion had sailed for New York with 1,000 bage, and the By the arrival of the Southern mail, as late as due, wehave received New Orleans papers of Thursday.

Political Matters.

CONNECTICUT WHIG STATE CONVENTION HARTFORD, Feb. 28, 1865.

In the Whig State Convention held here to-day the entire ticket of last year was renominated by acclamation.

rican principle, including in that principle the doctrine of protection to American industry; declaring that the repeal of the Missouri compromise had put an end to all compromises on the subject of slavery; expressing a determination to resist, by all constitutional means, the admission into the Union of more slave states; expressing disapprobation of the course of Isaac Toucev in the United States Senate; condemning the veto of the river and harbor and French spoilation bills by tee President, approving the Connecticut prohibitory la v, and declar-ing the administration of Franklin Pierce to be such as to entitle it to little respect.

ANTI-ENOW NOTHING MOVEMENT AT AUBURN

The Daily Advertiser at this place contains a call for meeting of the citizens at the Court House on Friday evening, to nominate an anti Know Nothing ticket, to be supported at the ensuing charter election by all who are opposed to secret political societies. NOMINATION FOR MAYOR AT SYRACUSE.

The democrats of this place yesterday nominated Sey-mour Stevens (soft) as their candidate for Mayor. A fusion of democrats, whige and republicans was attempted, but no agreement could be made. The whigh and republican committees nominated a ticket headed by Allen Monroe, the present Mayor, but the convention djourned without accepting it. ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER OF MASSACHUSETTS

Foston, Feb. 28, 1855.
This afternoon both branches of the Legislature met

n convention, and elected Thomas J. Marsh, of Waltham, Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth, and Alfred B. Fly, of Newton, and Angel P. Tyler, of Charlemont, Directors of the Western Railroad. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1855. Our legislature did not adjourn yesterday to the first Tuesday in October; it was only the joint convention hat did so. Both houses met, as usual, to-day.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN GEORGETOWN, S. C. The election of city officers took place yesterday n Georgetown, D. C., and not in this city, as inadver-

tently appeared in the despatch published this morning Purchase of the Fugitive Slave Burns. BALTIMORE, Feb. 28, 1855. The fugitive slave Anthony Burns is now in this city,

on his way back to Boston, his freedom having been purchased by a few Bostonians for \$1,300. The Case of Judge Loring.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1826.

A second hearing on the part of the petitioners for the removal of Judge Loring was held this afternoon before the Legislative Committee. A large crowd was in attendance. Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Robert Morris, a colored lawyer, testified under oath to the allegation that Judge Loring hastened the remittions of Burns in an unwarrantable manner. Mesers. Merria and Philips state that they, as coursel for Burns, were